

Goldsohl Held On \$6,000,000 Theft Charge

French Interpreter Accused of Making Fortune in Army Contracts

High Paris Officials Declared Implicated Papers Seized Here Being Examined by State Attorney

Arrest by Federal authorities at Washington yesterday brought to a climax the spectacular career of Frank J. Goldsohl, former private in the aviation corps of the French army and later interpreter to the French purchasing commission in this country.

The warrant on which the arrest was made, sworn out by Counselor Bergeron, of the French Embassy, charges Goldsohl with the larceny of between \$3,500,000 and \$6,000,000 from the French government in connection with motor truck and automobile contracts which Goldsohl was handling here for the French army.

At the same time a raid was made, under direction of Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, on the offices of the Alliance Motors Corporation, at 8 West Fortieth Street, the address in this city from which Goldsohl directed the negotiations in which he is alleged to have cleaned up a fortune. A van and a taxicab were necessary to transport the mass of seized documents to the New York bureau of the Attorney General's office, at 229 Broadway.

Subpoenas Served
Mr. Becker also went armed with subpoenas for the registered officers of the corporation—Abraham Goldberg, president; Charles Ettinger, vice-president; and Louis J. Rossetti, secretary. These officials, however, were not found at the three-room suite the Alliance corporation occupies, and the Deputy Attorney General had to be content with securing a stenographer and a messenger boy.

Goldsohl, meanwhile, was appearing before United States Commissioner Isaac R. Pitt at Washington for preliminary hearing. By consent of the attorneys on both sides, however, the case was continued until March 20. "The accusations against this man," said Deputy Attorney General Becker yesterday, "as they have come to us through official channels, charge complicity with officials of the French government in the larceny of \$3,500,000 and \$6,000,000 from the commissions he got from automobile concerns here. Personally, I should say that \$6,000,000 is nearer to the minimum. He was also interested in a Russian Alliance Motors Company; and his brother, Louis H. Goldsohl, went to Russia some time ago, presumably to manipulate the Russian system as Frank J. has put into effect in the United States. The Russian revolution, however, put a stop to that."

Plot Called Extensive
"Goldsohl operated on an elaborate scale," he said. "There was nothing of a petty character about him. It has been said that he has received between \$3,500,000 and \$6,000,000 from the commissions he got from automobile concerns here. Personally, I should say that \$6,000,000 is nearer to the minimum. He was also interested in a Russian Alliance Motors Company; and his brother, Louis H. Goldsohl, went to Russia some time ago, presumably to manipulate the Russian system as Frank J. has put into effect in the United States. The Russian revolution, however, put a stop to that."

Mr. Becker emphasized the point, though, that the Attorney General's office is in no sense conducting a prosecution of Goldsohl. It is merely investigating his case in a "judicial spirit," acting on direct request from the French authorities. Very quietly it has been going about this work for the last two months, taking the depositions of various people familiar with the French emissary's activities here. Then it has duly forwarded to Paris, and it is to the basis of these findings, Mr. Becker said, that the present charges have been launched, following indictment proceedings already taken against Goldsohl in France.

Liable to Army Service
Another phase of the case that distinctly interests the authorities and has caused France to demand Goldsohl's extradition, concerns his liability to serve in the French army.

Goldsohl first came to this country, following the outbreak of war, with the artillery commission, headed by Jean Leclerc de Pulligny. That was in September, 1916. Prior to that, at the beginning of hostilities, he had become a naturalized French citizen. Born of Russian parents in Cleveland, Ohio, Goldsohl had spent most of his life abroad. He was interested in "lion palaces" in Berlin, in a motion picture corporation in Italy, and for two years had been head of a jewelry house in Paris, where he also resided. He was a resident of New York. His financial interests and list of influential friends in France were considerably before he formally took up citizenship here.

For fifteen months he served in the French army. Then he was appointed as interpreter to the de Pulligny mission. This post, it has been learned, was obtained through the good offices of Albert Thomas, at that time Minister of Munitions.

Was Broadway Spender
During his stay here he put up at the Hotel Vanderbilt, and it is claimed that he spent at least \$2,500,000. Along

18 British Ships Sunk in Week

LONDON, March 6.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the Admiralty report to-night. Of these, twelve were vessels of 1,600 tons or over. No fishing craft were sunk.

Arrivals of British merchantmen at ports in the United Kingdom were 2,015, and sailings, 2,209. Six merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

The losses to British shipping in the last week were the same as in the previous week, with respect to the number of the eighteen vessels destroyed that were of more than 1,600 tons.

Commander Carlyn Bellairs, Unionist member for Maidstone, in the House of Commons to-day gave submarine sinkings of merchantmen as averaging 70,000 tons weekly in January and 80,000 tons weekly in February.

Sue Lawyer for Failure to Get Them Exempted From Dry Zones at Camps

Drafted Men Demand That Former Boxing Commission Head Return Money

Frank S. O'Neil, a lawyer and former chairman of the State Athletic Commission, was ordered by Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court yesterday to show cause next Monday why he should not be compelled to return \$2,550, which he is alleged to have received under promise that he would either have relatives of persons who paid the money to him relieved from military duty or at least would have their conditions in camp ameliorated. O'Neil is associated in business with Alphonse G. Koebler, who has frequently been mentioned in connection with pro-German propaganda, and who is the attorney for O'Neil in the present case. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that O'Neil was unable to make good his promises.

The plaintiffs are Hanne Latner, of 5504 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; Abe Honing, of 144 West Twenty-seventh Street; and Hyman Schneider, of 20 West Seventeenth Street. With their affidavits were filed checks and receipts bearing the signature of O'Neil and one "E. H. Cole," who is said to be a man who used to appear in military uniform.

Says He Paid \$1,000
Latner said in his affidavit that his son was drafted in September. Some one told him that O'Neil was a man of influence in army circles and could probably arrange to have the son released from service. Latner says that he paid \$1,000 to O'Neil, getting a receipt which read that he was to get back his money if O'Neil failed to have the son exempted. The son was compelled to serve and the money was not returned.

Met Mr. Cole
Honing said in his affidavit that at a meeting with O'Neil at the Hotel Marlborough, he introduced him to the man referred to as "E. H. Cole," who, it is alleged, O'Neil said was an officer who would bring about the transfer of Honing's brother to the quarter-master's department.

Another suit against O'Neil, brought on the same ground, has been filed in the Municipal Court by Harry Schneider, who says that he paid \$1,000 to O'Neil to have his brother, who is at Camp Upton, exempted from service.

Ford Building Fleet Of American Tanks

Light Tractors May Reach France Before German Drive Starts

DETROIT, March 6.—Plans have been completed for the building of a big fleet of "tanks" for the United States Army by the Ford Motor Company at its Detroit plant known to-day.

The first model, drafted less than two days ago, is well under construction, and when it has received the War Department stamp of approval manufacture of the machines on an extensive scale will be pushed with all possible speed. It is expected that the first batch of these "tanks" will be ready for shipment to the American forces in France within the next two months, and they will go forward thereafter with the same dispatch that has marked Ford production of ambulances and tractors, and that which is promised for the submarine chasers which will be turned out soon at the new Ford plant, near Detroit, on the River Rouge.

The latest Ford contribution toward helping America win the war is to be a comparatively light machine. It is designed to carry a driver and a machine gun operator and is to be driven by two gasoline engines of standard type. It will have the familiar caterpillar type of traction, and, although not intended for the heavy work that has been done by the immense British and French "tanks" in the warfare in France, it is expected to prove an exceptionally effective fighting machine. The reason advanced for the haste in completing the model for governmental inspection is that the War Department desires, if possible, to have the new "tanks" in operation with Pershing's forces over there in time to play a part in hurrying back the long predicted spring drive of the Germans.

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Assembly in Albany votes to bring the national Prohibition amendment up for action—Page 14.

La Follette Is Condemned By Wisconsin Assembly Ends 17-Hour Deadlock by Censuring Him, 53 to 32

State's Upper House Has Already Acted Legislature Expresses Loyalty; Vote Clears Way for Senatorial Campaign

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—The deadlock of the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature, which had lasted a week, was broken to-day after an all-night session, and the loyalty resolution, containing an amendment censuring Senator La Follette for his attitude in the war, was adopted, 53 to 32. The resolution was passed by the State Senate ten days ago. It reads:

"The people of the State of Wisconsin always have stood and always will stand squarely behind the national government in all things which are essential to bring the present war to a successful end, and we condemn Senator Robert La Follette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's cause, who have failed to support our government in matters vital to the winning of the war, and we denounce any attitude or utterance of theirs which has tended to incite sedition among the people of our country and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free people of the world."

To-night observers regarded the action as clearing the situation for immediate activity in the Senatorial primary campaign to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hustington.

Representative Irvine Lenroot, choice of the recent Republican caucus, and James Thompson, a Democrat, both were in Madison to-day conferring over speaking and publicity programs.

The State Assembly reached its maximum attendance of 85 out of 100 members last night. Being under call of the House, members were not permitted to leave the chamber. Repeated roll calls failed to develop controlling strength on either side up to 11 o'clock this morning.

The members, weary from loss of sleep, appointed a conference committee of six, a Republican, a Democrat and a Socialist on each side, to find a way to end a situation which was fast becoming intolerable. The La Follette faction obtained by the compromise permission to introduce two amendments and forty-five minutes for each side for debate.

La Follette Plan Defeated
Assemblyman Rosa's amendment, which would have made condemnation of La Follette dependent on a finding of disloyalty by the Senate investigation committee, which has not yet reported, came within four votes of passing. Forty-one members voted for it, forty-five against it. With its failure, several of the forty-one shifted to the loyalty ranks on the condemnation resolution, and gave it two more votes than the required constitutional majority of fifty.

The principal speeches to-day were by Assemblyman Donnelly, Democrat, of Milwaukee, and Assemblyman Ejuice, a Socialist, both of whom had been the fair name of the State of Wisconsin into ill repute," said Mr. Donnelly. "The people of this nation will not be satisfied with any mere service loyalty. They expect us and demand of us to rise to the occasion and publicly condemn those who hamper us in our fight for democracy. This much we must do, no man can do less."

Assemblyman Thomas, making his maiden speech, drew applause from the crowded gallery when he denounced the Senator as a traitor to the nation. "The Senator from Wisconsin has caused an impression to go out to the world that the State of Wisconsin and some of its most important officials are not in sympathy with the war," he said. "But the most important one is none other than Robert M. La Follette. 'Don't look alone to the Germans for propaganda. Right in Washington, with not a drop of German blood in their veins, stand traitors. This man has been convicted. Charges have been filed against him, and in the face of these charges he has denied them or done anything to help this government.'"

Liquor Menace Unabated
"Representations have been made by the authorities at the training station that, in spite of every effort on their part, and in spite of the detail of numerous naval patrols throughout the city, the liquor menace continues unabated and is constantly undermining the physical and moral welfare of the naval personnel."

"A determined effort has been made, both by the department and the commandant, to cause an improvement in the liquor situation at Valjeo, but the wishes of the department have been stubbornly opposed by those interested in the continuation of this evil. Under date of September 8, 1917, in a letter reciting the wretched conditions with regard to liquor in Valjeo, the commandant stated:

"Pending the cleaning up of Valjeo and the establishment of improved conditions by the municipal authorities, the commandant is limiting liberty to that city to men who have families there or are residing in the city."

In another letter the Mare Island commandant wrote of having personally arrested an enlisted man in the back room of a resort in Valjeo known as the "Liberty Inn."

Order Closing Saloons
Approved by Newport
NEWPORT, R. I., March 6.—Members of the Newport Community Committee, headed by Mayor Clark Burdick, and representatives of other organizations, who, for months, have protested against saloons on account of the presence of naval apprentices here, expressed satisfaction to-night when they learned of the order issued by Secretary Daniels.

The order will affect every liquor establishment in the city.

Large faction of Prohibition National Convention in Chicago bolts to new national party, composed of Socialists who withdrew from their party after the St. Louis platform was adopted. Existence of Prohibition party is threatened.

Pershing's Men Now Hold Line For 8 Miles

In New Sector in Lorraine, Repulse a German Attack

3 Divisions in Sector, Belief in Washington

Speculation Aroused on Who Is Commanding First Army Corps

WASHINGTON, March 6.—American troops are now holding something over eight miles of trenches on the battle front in France, it was learned to-day, although in an airline their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps.

Irregularity of the trench lines is responsible for their eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns jut out for this purpose. The trenches also follow closely any protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops are there to give the necessary support in depth for the front lines. This fact has aroused speculation here as to who would be selected by General Pershing to command the first corps of his army. Major General Hunter Liggett is known to have acted in that capacity, but as yet the expeditionary commander has not made any recommendation.

It is possible that the French system will be followed in the American army, so far as the appointment of corps commanders goes. It is the custom in France to select any one of the division commanders to lead the corps and place him at the head of the corps. He retains his rank as division commander, however, and in the case of the American army that would be a major general. If the French practice is adopted, therefore, the grade of lieutenant general may be employed only for field army commanders.

Americans, on New Front, Repulse Raid by Germans

HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, March 6.—American troops on still another place on the French front have been raided by Germans, who were repulsed with losses.

This is the first time permission is given to mention this engagement. The American forces entered the battle line in a certain place in Lorraine. The French commander congratulated the Americans on their behavior.

The foregoing is confirmation of the French official statement of March 5, which said that a German attack on trenches held by American forces in Lorraine on the night of March 4 was repulsed. It is now believed that the American forces are fighting on four parts of the French front—the Chemin-des-Dames, south of Laon; on the Champagne front, near Tahure; in French Lorraine, northwest of Toul; and also at another part of the line in Lorraine.

Sinn Feiners Seize Kiltamagh, Ireland

LONDON, March 6.—Six hundred Sinn Fein volunteers have taken possession of the town of Kiltamagh, County Mayo, Ireland, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. This action followed the receipt of an order from the Sinn Fein leaders for a general mobilization.

Drilling is being carried out, and no one can enter or leave the town without Sinn Fein permits.

WISCONSIN PLACES THE HELMET



Bolsheviki Will Move Capital To Moscow; Rumania Yields; Japan Delays Intervention

Kaiser Sure of "Strong Peace"

AMSTERDAM, March 6.—Emperor William has issued the following series of congratulations on the "glorious conclusion" of the war on the Eastern front:

To Field Marshal von Hindenburg—
"Now the costly prize of victory in the long struggle is in our hands. Our Baltic brethren and countrymen are liberated from Russia's yoke, and may again feel themselves Germans. God was with us, and will continue to aid us."

To King Frederick August of Saxony—
"I feel the greatest gratitude toward God and the army, which has extorted this peace. The East front now having become free, we have made an enormous step forward. Firmly trusting in the sword, I face a future which will, after all heavy sacrifices, bring us victory and a strong peace."

To Prince Leopold of Bavaria (Praising his troops)—
"In irresistible marches over bad roads in ice and snow they did their utmost. The victorious march in the last fortnight will remain a glorious page in the history of the German army."

McAdoo Shorn Of Power Over Stock Issues

Secretary Approves Senate Amendment to Finance Bill

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Power to suppress security issues, of which the Administration may not approve, was shorn from the half billion dollar war finance bill by the Senate this afternoon, despite vigorous opposition from the Administration forces.

A compromise amendment, which authorizes a "Capital Issues Committee" to consider proposed security issues and determine whether such issues are "compatible with the public interest," but with no power to prevent such issues, even if they are held incompatible with the public interest, was adopted.

The House Ways and Means Committee in executive session to-day completed its draft of the bill and expects to report it to-morrow. The committee retained the original provision for compulsory licensing of security issues, but raised the exemption to \$200,000.

Another amendment fixed the membership of the capital issues committee at seven instead of five, and still another provided that the operations of the corporation should be confined to the United States and to American corporations.

In the debate preceding the adoption of the Senate amendment, Senator Lodge characterized the section which would have made it a penal offense to violate any of the licensing regulations drawn up by the Capital Issues Committee, as "needless, dangerous and likely to lead to great abuses."

"The greatest financial trust the world has ever seen would result," Senator Underwood declared. "There is a tendency to centralize authority in the Secretary of the Treasury that is unthinkable." said Senator Harding, of Ohio, in attacking the bill pending before the Senate.

McAdoo a "Willing Horse"
"He may be inflexible. I will assume that he is invulnerable, but we used to say 'Don't ride a willing horse to death.'"

"We are war mad. In the name of war, we have gone crazy. I intend to be considered as one of the Senators who are fighting on four parts of the French front—the Chemin-des-Dames, south of Laon; on the Champagne front, near Tahure; in French Lorraine, northwest of Toul; and also at another part of the line in Lorraine."

He continued that there should be some Federal control of security issues during war time, but contended that the desired object could be reached through an amendment to the existing banking and currency act, probably better than through the creation of a new corporation to handle the matter. Referring "to an orgy of extravagance," Senator Harding covered a wide range of subjects in his speech. Some of his more striking sentences were:

"You will never be able to unscramble the railroads after the war. Men who haven't bought a hammer want to build ships for the government. They want the United States to build their plants, furnish all the material, pay their workmen and give them a commission."

"The Postmaster General, who doesn't know one-tenth as much about the telephone business as I do, proposes with a wave of the hand to take over all the telephones."

"Everybody is working for his own reformation in the name of war."

Charming Women Want Vote
"Countless charming women call on me and ask that they be given the vote as a war measure."

"Between \$800,000 and \$700,000 is voted for a drainage ditch in my state, so that land can be reclaimed to raise crops for the Allies. It will take three years to finish the ditch."

"The Secretary of the Treasury

Government Evacuating Petrograd, Which Will Be Made a Free Port

Trotsky Talks Of a "Holy War"

Teutons Force Rumania to Cede Dobrudja and Grant All Austria's Demands

The Bolshevik government in Petrograd may not keep its engagement to ratify, next Tuesday, the peace compact signed by the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. The capital is being evacuated both by the government and the populace. Moscow will be the new Russian capital.

Leon Trotsky has announced that the Bolshevik leaders are prepared to retire as far as the Ural Mountains and proclaim a "holy war" to save the Revolution from German imperialism.

Meanwhile, according to Russian advice, the Germans have not ceased their advance into Russia, and they have landed troops on the Finnish Aland Islands.

American Ambassador Francis, at Volozda, has issued an appeal to the Russian people pleading with them not to ratify the peace pact. Meanwhile Rumania has been forced to accept a humiliating preliminary peace agreement with the Central Powers. The chief Teuton demands are cession of the Dobrudja, which means everything south of the Danube, "rectification" of the border between Rumania and Hungary, economic privileges for the Central Powers and support for the transport of Teuton troops toward Odessa.

It was made plain that the United States has neither assented nor dissented to any plan of Japan for action in Siberia. The American government has been fully informed concerning the situation by Great Britain, and discussions between London and Washington are continuing. Japan has not yet acted.

Moscow To Be New Capital; Petrograd Called "Free Port"

PETROGRAD, March 5.—Moscow is to be declared the new capital of Russia, and the government proposes to publish a statement to this effect immediately. Petrograd will be proclaimed a free port.

Notwithstanding the signing of peace, the government is determined to transfer all the state institutions to Moscow, Nizhni-Novgorod and Kazan. The removal of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Communications and Finance began to-day. The population of Petrograd is hastily quitting the city, but there are many transportation difficulties, and already the roads leading from Petrograd are crowded with all kinds of vehicles.

The Russian delegates returned from Brest-Litovsk to-day and will report to the executive of the soviets as soon as possible. According to the latest reports here, hostilities have been suspended on all fronts, the Germans having halted on the northern front along the line comprising Narva, Pskov, Vitebsk, Mohilev and Orsha.

Krylenko Makes Protest

An official Russian statement says. Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commanders stating that the Germans and Austrians are still fighting, notwithstanding the conclusion of peace. Ensign Krylenko asks whether the German high command has taken all steps necessary for cessation of hostilities.

The Bolshevik leaders are prepared to withdraw even as far as the Ural Mountains rather than submit to the defeat of the revolution, said Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in an interview to-day with the Associated Press.

M. Trotsky said that if the Bolsheviks could go back to the state of affairs which existed last October, just before they overthrew the Kerensky government, they would repeat the whole programme which has been put through since that time.

"In October we did not exclude the possibility of a holy war," he declared. "Now we consider such a war possible. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates must now fight for organization and order."

M. Trotsky was asked whether the United States might assist in the process of organization by detailing to the Trans-Siberian railroad the 300 American railway experts now waiting in Japan, and also what guarantees the Bolsheviks could give that goods im-

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